

trality bill, raising the implication that there was an ulterior motive in bringing it in at the close of a session when there was a lot of legislation involving the army and navy bill. He charged that an attempt had been made under cover of national necessity to force through these measures containing extraordinary legislative proposals, such as "universal conscription," without due consideration.

"Appropriation bills have been held back as never before," shouted the Senator from Wisconsin so defiantly that his voice became hoarse and he became all but breathless.

"The military appropriation bills alone carried as much as would have been required for the entire Government a little more than a decade ago. Were these bills so long in committee because it was undesirable that they should be discussed here? The army bill was delayed until four days before the close of the session. That bill contained provisions never before dared to be presented to an American Congress. Universal conscription was embodied in it."

**Makes Attack on Wilson.**  
"You pile up legislation like this," he added, "and then bring in a bill here to delegate unconstitutional powers to another branch of the Government."

"With an iron hand laid on this body," he continued, "reduced in the last three years to little more than a rubber stamp, would not this rule be a pretty effective closure, particularly if a measure appeared to some gentlemen on this side who came from munitions manufacturing States?"

The Senator inveighed against the armed neutrality bill and then announced that he would have objected to consideration of the closure resolution had he been on the floor at the time it was called up. "It is too vast an important subject," he said, "to be disposed of in this summary way."

He then admonished new Senators that they would find that organizations on both sides of the aisle controlled the appointments to committee and the committee in turn controlled legislation and intimated that this directing force manipulated the parliamentary situation so that Senators, becoming tired and impatient of criticism, finally broke down and yielded. To reinforce his vehement arguments he read at length from earlier Senate debates on closure resolutions.

**"Willful Men" Heard From.**

Nearly all of the "little group of willful men" who opposed the armed neutrality bill took occasion in the debate on the President's criticism. There was a note of defiance in their speeches, sometimes a note of extreme bitterness, but they were none the less subdued and for the most part announced that they would vote for the closure resolution, but not because of the events of the closing days of the session.

Senator Norris, Nebraska, one of the twelve, made much the same defense as the Senator from Wisconsin, pointing to the accumulation of legislation as the necessity for bringing about a special session of Congress. Appropriation bills aggregating \$50,000,000 were yet to be passed, he said.

"Yet you say," he declared, "that the man who will interfere with putting through that program in two days is a filibuster and a traitor to his country. It was a physical impossibility to read these bills between the time the armed neutrality bill came up on March 6, yet we are called unpatriotic."

"None of these culprits is to blame for all this legislation that was piled upon us during the last two days, but we are told that we must swallow the dose whole or be criticized as filibusters and traitors. I am not apologizing. If that be reason make the most of it."

**Stone in Chastened Mood.**

Senator Stone was in a far less belittled mood. "I will merely say," he said, "that I am entirely in sympathy with the adoption of this rule. It is entirely in the form in which I would have written it, but it does bring discussion to a close. I shall vote for the rule as presented, but I cannot escape the conviction that except for the particular purpose for which it is framed—that is to say, the armed neutrality bill—it will be quite ineffective, but I shall vote for it though it may bring about the passage of a bill to which I am opposed."

Senator Cummins, bitterly sarcastic, announced his intention to vote for the closure rule.

"If I may be permitted to express an opinion without being burned in effigy," he said, "which seems to appeal strongly to one Senator and without being classified as a filibuster, I desire to say that I have favored such a rule for eight years. I am not at all affected by the unprecedented and untried for statement from the White House, and I am not for the rule on account of the lying representations spread broadcast by the newspapers. Do not want it to appear that I am in the least dismayed by the storm which the President's censure has aroused."

"I do want it to be known how unfounded, how utterly baseless, is the charge of a filibuster so far as I am concerned or so far as I know any other Senator is concerned."

**Cummins Takes Protest.**

"This bill in the future will be known as a bill empowering the President to declare and make war at his own pleasure. The bill was taken up just forty-three and a half hours before Congress expired by limitation. The Senators who have been termed a 'little group of willful men' consumed less than eleven hours. Those who do not suffer the censure which it is thought has been cast upon us consumed more than twenty-four hours. Of the eleven hours so consumed the 'little group of willful men' the Senator from Missouri consumed four hours and a little more. That time was consumed in the delivery of the most convincing and profound argument in the history of the Senate."

"I was opposed to the bill as reported by the Senate committee and I offered an amendment. I defeated the amendment which I presented for a little more than one hour. My part in this drama, in this tragedy, as it would have been, then ceased. Any man or any group of men, of high or low degree, who intimidate that I attempted or conspired to prevent a vote on this bill deliberately falsifies. I wish I could use a stronger word and still be within the rules of the Senate."

"I do not apologize for speaking on the former occasion, but for speaking on a resolution which I favor so much as this one for closure."

**"Feeling American People."**

"I do not rise for the purpose of making an apology," said Senator Gronna. "I am opposed to the neutrality bill from what I consider patriotic reasons. I had no fault with those who support it or who have criticized me, but I do find fault with those who are playing on patriotic phrases, fooling the American people by trying to show that it is for the purpose of keeping this country out of war. There is not a member of the United States Senate but knows that armed neutrality means war."

"I am no coward. If war must come there will be some of my own family on the firing line. Perhaps that is more than some who want to plunge this country into war can say. I do not believe that the country should sacrifice millions of lives to blood into dollars. I have no criticism to make of the President and Senators who speak so unkindly. In the words of the Master, I forgive them, for they know not what they do. But I oppose an oligarchy, an autocratic government, a government that has not been adopted as a result of any occurrences of the past week. I wish now," he added, "to slay the criticism upon the rule originated with the President."

dent: It was the work of the Senate and nobody outside of it."  
"It is true," asked Senator Watson, "was it presented to the President for approval?"  
"It is not," said Senator Smith.

After Senator La Follette had concluded the reading of earlier debates on the question of closure a quorum of the Senate was summoned and the roll was called.

**Resolution to Censure O'Gorman.**  
ALBANY, March 8.—A resolution censuring the members of the United States Senate who prevented the vote on President Wilson's armed neutrality measure and particularly criticizing Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York has been introduced by Assemblyman Perry M. Armstrong, a Democrat, from Senator O'Gorman's own district. Mr. Armstrong consulted various legislative leaders to obtain support for his measure. He said he had not met with encouragement from either Republicans or Democrats, the general opinion being that it was too long after the Senate session to be productive of results.

Mr. Armstrong said he was in Washington the early part of the week and had taken action he determined to try to force it himself. He added that he might introduce the resolution on Monday night.

## WOULD GIVE WILSON MORE U-BOAT POWER

Senator Lewis Seeks to Put Foreign Commerce on Same Basis as Domestic.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—As a new method of asserting the authority of the President to deal with the submarine situation Senator James Hamilton Lewis, Illinois, introduced in the Senate today a resolution declaring the President has the same power to protect the foreign commerce of the country as to protect the domestic commerce. Senator Lewis will address the Senate on his resolution later.

Senator McLean, Connecticut, will introduce a resolution requesting the President to call a special session of Congress not later than April 1.

The Lewis resolution reads:  
"Be it resolved by the United States Senate that it is the sense of the Senate that the President of the United States has by virtue of his office, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the right to protect commerce destined from the United States to foreign countries to the same extent that he has to protect interstate commerce between the States and in the navigable waters of the United States."

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**If you were a Steelworker**  
—engaged in strenuous, open-air toil all day—your bowels would take care of themselves. But for sedentary workers a periodic flushing of the system is really necessary.



**PLUTO**  
America's Physic

is the recognized laxative of countless intelligent Americans who have found it invaluable in correcting constipation pleasantly and effectively. Bottled at French Lick Springs.

Your Physician Prescribes It.

**YANKEES IN TRENCHES TO GET U. S. GOLD COIN**

Shipments of Yellow Metal Pass in Transit To and From Canada.

Gold en route from Canada to the United States passed in transit a shipment of gold from the United States to Canada, and the reason for this curious current of finance, according to a well authenticated report in Wall Street, is that the allied governments will pay off the Americans in their army in United States coin.

The order to pay American soldiers fighting for the Allies in American gold is reported to be a recent one and entirely for sentimental reasons. The theory that this is the reason for the crossing of shipments is further borne out by the fact that the \$5,000,000 received in the United States in the last two days from Canada was in bars of gold and the \$200,000 withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury and sent to Canada was in minted coins, eagles and double eagles.

Thus far this year the gold imports amount to \$10,000,000. In the whole of last year they were \$685,000,000. Since January 1, 1915, the gold imports have amounted to \$1,401,500,000.

Announcement was made yesterday that the steamship Walkway has arrived at San Francisco from Australia with \$2,000,000 for the account of J. P. Morgan & Co.

**CALM ON RUSSIAN FRONT.**  
Outpost Skirmishes Only Are Reported in War Statements.

LONDON, March 8.—Calm still reigns on the Russian front from Riga to the Black Sea. Intense cold and snowstorms have prevented anything but patrol flights. Petrograd says. The German statement on the eastern theatres follows:

No military action of importance occurred. Between Vileika and Molochno bombs which were dropped caused a Russian railroad train to jump the tracks.

Macedonian Front.—North of Lake Doiran there were outpost skirmishes.

**SMALL FREIGHT SHIPS URGED.**  
U. S. Engineer Would Build 1,000 Tonnage to Beat U-Boats.

An American engineer's answer to the German submarine campaign against neutral shipping was advanced for the first time last night at a joint meeting of the Motor Boat Club of America, the Aero Club of America, and the Automobile Club of America, held at the headquarters of the last named organization.

The suggestion was a fleet of small, fast wooden ships carrying 1,000 tons of cargo each and turned out in such numbers by every shipyard that no under-water warfare could keep them off the seas.

The plan, conceived by F. Huntington Clark, was discussed by Henry Wise Wood, who dubbed the proposed vessel the "Ford of the seas," a poor mark for a torpedo and if armed could prevent an attack from the surface.

**AMERICAN FLIERS IN PERIL.**  
German Artillery Opens Fire on One as He Battles Poe.

Special Cable Despatch, to THE SUN.  
PARIS, March 8.—Lieut. Jean Navarre, the French aviator, has recovered from his wounds and is back at the front. His escadrille occupies the same field as the Americans of the Lafayette escadrille.

Two of the Americans, Willis Haviland and Ronald Hosker, had a hairbreadth escape recently. While they were attacking two German machines over Roye, just south of the Somme front, three more German aviators dropped upon them from above.

Their machine gun fire killed Hosker's machine full of holes, disabling one plane. Haviland chased one of the Germans down to 5,000 feet from the ground, when the quarry dropped three signal lights and departed. The German artillery then opened fire on Haviland, who had a close shave, but escaped.

Harold Willis and Walter Lovell of Boston and Edward Henke have joined the escadrille. There are now fifteen American aviators.

## VON ZEPPELIN DEAD; AIRSHIPS A FAILURE

Continued from First Page.

devote his whole attention to the problem of aerial navigation. At that time he announced in phrases that startled the conservative German military authorities just what he hoped to do in the line of a practical dirigible. "My balloon must be able to travel several days without renewing provisions," he said. "It must carry at the same time adequate supplies of fuel and must be able to travel quickly enough to reach a certain goal in a given number of days. It must possess sufficient rigidity to be satisfactory, but on the second trial there was an accident, and in other subsequent attempts to navigate the initial ship behaved so badly that its usefulness in any kind of a war was demonstrated."

Although the Count bravely announced that during the course of the ensuing winter he would make changes which would make his ship practical, after all his tinkering the ship soared in the heavens and refused to work. Its inventor was heartbroken. He broke up this first ship of his and stored away its material for use in possible future experiments, but his money was again all gone.

Just at the darkest hour help came from unexpected sources. The loyal friends of the inventor solicited aid from several wealthy men of Germany and enough money came in to warrant a resumption of the costly experiments.

The succeeding years down to 1910 seemed filled with the same old succession of high hopes and crushing failures. It was not until June of 1906 that the Count completed an entirely new airship which gave promise of doing real things.

This craft was 443 feet in length and of about 45 feet diameter and it had a lifting capacity of sixteen tons. Aluminun was the material with which the skeleton of the great cigar shaped bag was made. The new motor was capable of developing 140 horse-power. On the first flight of the new contrivance, the Count remained in the air about two hours with his giant machine under perfect control during the entire time.

He carried with him his latest airship, constantly making improvements and in virtue of these constantly longer flights. The German Government then agreed to purchase the new contrivance for \$200,000 if he could make a continuous flight of twenty-four hours.

With this substantial encouragement Zeppelin began to make longer and longer ventures in the heavens. In June, 1908, he stayed up six and three-quarter hours, and in the following August he attempted a trip from Constance to Frankfurt, but here again sudden disaster overwhelmed him. His balloon took fire in a thunderstorm near Stuttgart and was completely destroyed.

Then followed more trials and triumphs until the Zeppelin of the present day was perfected.

When the war broke out and the Count saw the approach of "der tag" when his airships would strike terror into the hearts of the tight little island, he requested that he be reinstated in the service of the German army, from which he had retired because of his age. He made a direct appeal to the Kaiser.

Soon afterward began the series of air raids on England, first on Yarmouth, King's Lynn, Blyth and other outlying towns, later on the suburbs and finally on the very heart of London. The first raid was on January 19, 1915.

**WHY DIRIGIBLES FAILED.**  
LONDON, "Times" Comments on Death of Count Zeppelin.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times.  
LONDON, March 8.—The Times writes as follows on the death of Count Zeppelin:  
"He died not at the zenith of his fame, but at one of the lowest points of it."

What will happen then to the movement for world peace? To secret diplomacy which plays for stakes unguessed and unapproved by the democracy? To the questions of disarmament and militarism? To the demand that governments be run for the people rather than for the politicians? Such problems as these are bound to be in the arena when the present military issues are solved.

You as a man or woman of intelligence will want to appreciate the significance of the happenings in the coming days of peace and reconstruction. For this you will need to be well grounded in the story of the past.

You will want to know the history of the peace movement from the time when peace was a negative political condition which existed between wars until today, when millions are fighting to make it something as definite as government or commerce. You will want to know the case of "peace versus war," the argument for and against "militarism," to learn what was agreed upon at the two Hague peace conferences. You will want to know more about the "open-door policy," the limitation of "disarmament," "neutral states," "buffer zones," "favored-nation clauses."

You will need to be acquainted with that baffling subject—diplomacy; to understand its changes from the days when "the best way to deceive was to tell the truth" till modern conditions when the telegraph, cable and wireless make ambassadors constantly responsive to the home capital.

These and similar subjects you should know to have the right perspective on the coming situation not only with regard to foreign nations, but the United States as well. For the reconstruction period will affect our own government to an extent not now foreseen. But unquestionably you should get your information not from men aflame with patriotic fervor or partisan bias, but from authorities who wrote before the complexities of the war warped their judgments.

Only \$1 DOWN and the balance in small monthly payments for a limited period. This puts the Britannica within the reach of almost every one who wants a set. That's why the last few thousand are selling so rapidly. Here's the coupon.

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"The discovery that the British anti-aircraft measures had been organized in the provinces as systematically as in London has been one of the bitterest lessons the German aircraft has had to learn. To Count Zeppelin this proved perhaps a mortal blow."

"Distressing as has been the loss of life, especially of women and children, caused by the wanton raids of Zeppelins in this country, they have not fulfilled their purpose, either from a military point of view or as instruments of terror."

"Count Zeppelin's perfectly callous theories on the subject will be remembered. The crews of the Zeppelins, he declared, are exposed to greater dangers than the fighters of any other branch of the service, but they are just as humane. The best proof of their humane impulses lay in the fact that unexploded bombs have been found in the English towns they visited. These theories and the perverted mentality which induced the German 'Kulturtrager' to rank Count Zeppelin with cherubim and seraphim as emissaries of the Almighty form one of the most sinister aspects of the whole problem of political pathology presented by the German people in this war."

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